

6. Outline of Activism for a LGBT Resource Center / Office

17 Nov. 1977: Gay Student Union registers as affiliated student organization at UCSD. The GSU event becomes the LGBTA, devoted to giving voice and support to LGBT/Queer students. LGBT/Queer alumni/alumnae later become active in the Umbrella Group and CACLGBTI.

March 1982: University of California Gay and Lesbian Intercampus Network forms at state-wide conference at UCSD. The UCGLIN later becomes the system-wide UCLGBTA.

Summer 1983: UC Regents pass non-discrimination policy for lesbians and gays. This resulted in part from lobbying by UCGLIN, and was the first significant step for institutional support by the University for LGB persons.

April 1991: The Lesbian Gay Bisexual Faculty and Staff Association (LGBFSA) filed for recognition as a staff organization. It later becomes the Umbrella Group Staff and Faculty Association, which advocated the creation of a Chancellors' Advisory Committee on LGB Issues.

Nov. 1991: UCLGBA ratifies its constitution, taking its current form and mission. A primary goal of the later UCLGBTA was to establish a Chancellor's Advisory Committees and Resource Centers on every UC campus.

Spring 1992: 1992 Campus Climate Report produced by an undergraduate student and others. The Report publicly recommended a Resource Center to serve the needs of LGBT students at UCSD.

1993: An action plan for the proposed Chancellor's Advisory Committee distributed among staff and faculty activists includes the establishment of a Resource Center as a goal.

29 June 1994: The Chancellor's Advisory Committee on LGB Issues appointed by Chancellor Atkinson. The CACLGBI (later CACLGBTI) has a unique mission of developing policy changes and institutional reforms in regards to sexual orientation and gender identity, and has direct access to the Chancellor in its official advisory role.

May 1995: Cross-Cultural Center officially opened. As the first UCSD diversity-oriented center, it paved the way for acceptance of similar resource/support spaces such as the Women's Center and the LGBT Resource Office. The CCC resulted from a long struggle of student activism for institutional support.

Oct. 1995: 1995 Campus Climate Report by CACLGBI. The Report includes the recommendation that the establishment of a Resource Center should be considered.

Oct. 1996: Women's Center opens. UCSD was the last UC campus to establish a Women's Center, and the student collective Women's Resource Center that preceded it had advocated a university-funded Women's Center for approximately two decades.

28 March 1997: CACLGBTI sends a brief letter to Chancellor Dynes outlining the needs for a LGBT Resource Office, and asking for the appointment of Steering Committee to begin the process of planning and establishing one.

May 1997: 1997 Campus Climate Report by CACLGBTI. The Report included the specific recommendation for a Center, and the letter sent to Dynes. The Report also documents negative aspects of the campus climate for LGBT students, and articulates their desire for a Resource Center to address various concerns.

Nov. 1997: Chancellor's Commission on Diversity issues its Report, including recommendations for a LGBT Resource Center. The Report gained much attention within the campus, and spread the idea of a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD outside LGBT circles to the greater campus community.

March 1998: CACLGBTI convenes an Ad Hoc Committee to research and write a Proposal for a LGBT Resource Center. Participants include the members of CACLGBTI, the directors of the Women's Center and Cross-Cultural Center, and other staff, faculty and students.

12 May 1998: LGBT Center Forum held during Gay Awareness Week sponsored by LGBTA and CACLGBTI. Forum prompts front-page article in UCSD Guardian. Other articles are printed in the newsletters of the UCSD Staff Association and Cross-Cultural Center over the next year.

1 June 1998: At a special address on diversity, Chancellor Dynes announces 10-Point Action Plan on Diversity, including the promise to investigate the needs of space for the LGBT campus community. It did not, however, commit to the establishment of a LGBT Resource Center or Office. The 10-Point Action plan was prompted by the Diversity Commission Report, and the Vice Chancellors issue a more detailed plan in response to the recommendations of the Report and the points of the Action Plan. The Chancellor's plan and comments gain much campus and community attention.

3 June 1998: A.S. Council unanimously passes "Resolution in Support of Establishing a UCSD LGBT Resource Center," sponsored by the ASUCSD President Joe Leventhal and authored by Scott Heath.

25 July 1998: Chancellor Dynes marches in San Diego Pride Parade, the first UC Chancellor to do so. Beforehand, he gave an interview with the Gay and Lesbian Times that indicates that he was considering putting some LGBT resource space in the Cross-Cultural Center or elsewhere on campus.

18 August 1998: Key members of CACLGBTI and the Ad Hoc Committee meet with Chancellor Dynes to discuss the need for a LGBT Resource Center, in anticipation of the Proposal still being written and scheduled for submission in September.

10 Sept. 1998: Ad Hoc Committee submits "Proposal for the Establishment of a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD" to Chancellor Dynes.

16 Sept. 1998: The Co-chairs of the CACLGBTI and Ad Hoc Committee, and the President of the ASUCSD, attend a meeting with Chancellor Dynes to formally present and argue the points of the Proposal. Chancellor promises careful consideration of the needs articulated in the Proposal.

Oct. 1998: Chancellor Dynes declines implementation of the Proposal but asks for continued dialogue on a possible support space and resources. Meetings and communications between the CACLGBTI and the Office of the Chancellor continue into 1999.

Jan. 1999: The Office of the Chancellor offers a set of offices in Building 201 to be a "Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Resource Office." The Co-Chairs of CACLGBTI and the Ad Hoc Committee accept the offer with expectation of appropriate staff and budget will accompany the space.

31 March 1999: Chancellor Dynes appoints a Steering Committee to establish LGBT Resource Office. The Ad Hoc Committee and CACLGBTI assist the Chancellor in the selection of appointees. Prof. Harry Hirsch, Chair of Political Science, chairs the committee. Eight faculty, staff, and students are appointed to the Steering Committee.

Summer 1999: Steering Committee develops budget, writes mission, plans first year, and begins to equip office.

Sept. 1999: Dr. Beverly McCreary, Ph.D., of Psychological and Counseling Services, accepts the position of Coordinator of the LGBT Resource Office. A student intern is soon hired to assist the Coordinator.

8 Nov. 1999: LGBT Resource Office at UCSD officially opens and is dedicated by Chancellor Dynes in a public ceremony.

Survey of Organizations and Programs at UCSD

The following survey includes relevant campus units and programs, affiliated campus organizations, community groups and other relevant institutions and entities. Entries on different entities have been grouped into nine sections, related to their specific constituencies or functions. While not exhaustive, this survey summarizes their institutional presence and activities. Many entries also discuss associated topics and include cross-referenced to related entries and references to pertinent materials in the Collection.

Subsections

1. Advisory Bodies and Related Entities
2. Centers and Related Entities
3. Undergraduate Student Organizations and Groups
4. Graduate Student Organizations and Groups
5. Staff / Faculty Organizations and Groups
6. Academic Departments, Programs, and Conferences
7. Campus Support Offices and Programs
8. Other Organizations and Groups
9. Intercampus Organizations, Groups, and Conferences
10. Periodicals, Newsletters and Other Publications

1. Advisory Bodies and Related Entities

CACLGBTI – Chancellor’s Advisory Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues.

Originally CAC LGBI – Chancellor’s Advisory Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues. (Sometimes given as “UCSD CAC LGBI”, or just “LGBI” and later “LGBTI”.) Chancellor Richard Atkinson appointed the committee on 29 June 1994, after requests by members of the campus community for an advisory body similar to other CACs at UCSD and other UC campuses. Students, faculty and staff of all sexual orientations have served on CACLGBTI. Its original charge was:

Its Charge is to identify and analyze problems of lesbians, gays, and bisexuals at UCSD, to inform and educate the campus community about issues that detrimentally affect these faculty, staff, and students, and to advise and make recommendations on policies and procedures that would ameliorate conditions negatively impacting lesbians, gays, and bisexuals at UCSD.⁵

Under Interim Chancellor Caserio, CACLGBTI expanded its name to include Transgender in 1997.⁶

With approval of Chancellor Dynes in April 1999, CACLGBTI refined current charge to be:

- To identify and analyze the needs and concerns of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) faculty, staff, students, alumnae/alumni, and affiliates at UCSD,
- To inform and educate the entire UCSD community about the issues that affect LGBTs at UCSD, and
- To advise and make recommendations for policies and procedures that would ameliorate conditions that adversely affect LGBTs at UCSD.⁷

⁵ Office of the Chancellor. Letter. University of California, San Diego. 29 June 1994. [General 1993-94]

⁶ CACLGBTI. Minutes. Sept. 1997. [General 1997-98]

⁷ Welch, Jon. E-mail Message. April 1999. [General 1998-99]

The actions and influence of the CACLGBTI since its convening in June 1994 have been far-reaching and difficult to summarize. Efforts in campus policy, programming, education on LGBT issues, and outreach to the campus community are broad areas of activity in which CACLGBTI has participated, in addition to its reports and recommendations regarding the experience and conditions of LGBT individuals at UCSD.

The CACLGBTI through its Outreach and Education subcommittee produced such educational and resource materials as the "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Student, Faculty, and Staff Resource Guide" (1995) [General 1995-96], the "Straight Talk About Homosexuality: A UCSD Resource and Information Guide" (1998) [General 1998-99], the Marshall and Marx Scholarship Fund brochure (1999) [General 1998-99], and the CACLGBTI Web Site. CACLGBTI has represented institutional support and inclusion by participating campus outreach and networking events such as Admit Day.

The programming efforts of CACLGBTI have included various educational lectures and workshops, and co-sponsored academic speakers. The "Homosexuality and Public Life Conference" on 12 Nov. 1997 was the largest programming effort undertaken by CACLGBTI.

The Policy Subcommittee has assisted the campus administration at various levels develop policies, procedures and programs to eliminate discrimination and bias against LGBT persons. In particular, CACLGBTI members active in policy issues have actively informed and assisted the campus administration in the development of campus policies related to the domestic partners of staff, faculty, and students, including so-called "soft benefits" under campus authority and "hard benefits" through the university-level administration.

See entries below for LGBT Speakers' Bureau and Open Zone Program, and see entries below for Ad Hoc Committee and LGBT Resource Office in subsection 2. "Centers and Related Entities"

See the 1995 Campus Climate Report and 1997 Campus Climate Reports [Appendix]; the CACLGBTI Achievement reports [Appendix]; the "Proposal for the Establishment of a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD" [Appendix]; materials for "Homosexuality and Public Life" Conference in Fall 1997 [General Materials 1997-98; Appendix]; and other CACLBTI documents and materials, such as those listed above, in General Materials sections for 1994-95 through 1999-2000.

CAAAC – Chancellor's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee.

The Chancellor's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee assisted the campus administration on the development of affirmative action policies and procedures, until its dissolution following the dismantling of state and university affirmative action beyond that required by Federal law.

See entries below for the Chancellor's Commission on Diversity and the Diversity Council.

CSW – Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women.

The Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women (CSW) was formed in 1987. The current charge of the committee is:

- to identify and analyze issues relating to the status of women at UCSD, including faculty, staff, and students.
- to inform and educate the campus community about conditions that affect the status of women within the University.
- to advise and make recommendations to the Chancellor regarding policies and procedures that would improve conditions for women.⁸

CSW has produced annual reports and participated in the process to establish a Women's Center, producing a proposal as early as 1991.

Chancellor's Commission on Diversity.

⁸ CSW Web Site: <http://orpheus.ucsd.edu/women/csw/index.html>

Appointed by Chancellor Dynes in 1997 to review affirmative action programs and related efforts at UCSD following the repeal of student affirmative action by the Regents and the state of California, the Commission on Diversity produced a Report. The Commission reviewed relevant reports, and research undertaken by campus advisory bodies, such as the CSW, CACLGBTI, CAAAC, etc.

The Report included a number of recommendations, including the dissolution of the CAAAC (Chancellor's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee), the designation of the Chancellor or a Vice-Chancellor as Chief Diversity Officer, the expansion of the Cross-Cultural Center, and the establishment of a LGBT Resource Center. In response to the Report, a "10-Point Action Plan on Diversity" was issued by the Office of the Chancellor, and further detailed responses to recommendations of the Report were addressed in a document produced jointly by the Vice-Chancellors. Chancellor Dynes also named himself Chief Diversity Officer.

See entry above for CAAAC and entry below for Diversity Council. See the Report of the Chancellor's Commission on Diversity, the detailed response by the Vice-Chancellors, the Chancellor's "10 Point Action Plan on Diversity," and a transcript of Chancellor Dynes' 1 June 1998 address on diversity [Appendix].

Diversity Council.

As a recommendation of the Chancellor's Commission on Diversity, the Chancellor's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee was dissolved and replaced with the Diversity Council in 1998. Former Chancellor Herbert York was appointed Chair, and other members were interviewed and appointed, though individually and not as representing particular constituencies. The Diversity Council functions through several subcommittees, including Student, Staff, and Academic Subcommittees.

One of the first agenda items announced prior to the appointment of the council membership was to review the recommendation for LGBT "safe space," in particular a LGBT Resource Center.⁹ As Chancellor and Chief Diversity Officer, Dynes chose to resolve directly the issue of LGBT-specific support space and resources, rather than referring to the Diversity Council, in establishing the LGBT Resource Office at UCSD.

See entries above for CAAC and the Chancellor's Commission on Diversity, and the entry below for the LGBT Resource Office in subsection 3. "Centers and Related Entities."

Diversity Team.

The UCSD Medical Center established this diversity education and policy-advising task group. The Medical Center LGBT Network and the Umbrella Group have cosponsored programming and some educational efforts with this entity. The Diversity Team has worked to raise awareness of workplace diversity issues and institutional values through the Cultural Competency model developed for the UCSD campus. Several members of the Diversity Team have received Medical Center Diversity Award, and some also have served on the CACLGBTI.

HRAB – Human Relations Advisory Board.

See entry for SAA&HRP in Section 7. "Campus Support Offices and Programs."

HRC – Human Relations Committee.

In 1990-91, concerns were raised about a negative campus climate and bias-motivated incidents against members of several campus communities, including student members of the LGBA and the Union of Jewish Students (UJS). As a result in 1991-92, a Human Relations Committee (HRC) was established under the reformed Student Affirmative Action & Human Relations Program, which also sponsored SAAC. Initially called the Human Relations Coalition or the Human Relations Advisory Committee, the HRC was established over a several months of deliberations by a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee chair, Chandan Reddy, was also a member of the LGBA. Membership was primarily students, either at-large or representing specific campus entities or organizations. The HRC became inactive by the mid-1990's.

⁹ "Chancellor Unveils 10-Point Action Plan On Diversity." UCSD Guardian. 4 June 1998: 8.

See entry below for SAAC entry, and see the entry below for SAA&HRP in subsection 7. "Campus Support Offices and Programs." See also "HRC" section of the 1992 Campus Climate Report. [Appendix]

LGBT Speakers' Bureau.

Since 1995, the CACLGBTI has sponsored and coordinated a Speakers' Bureau, with a diverse roster of UCSD staff, faculty, students, alumni/alumnae, and retirees. The Speakers' Bureau has held panel discussion and presentations for classes, departments and staff units, programming events and sensitivity training sessions.

Similar speakers panels have been sponsored by the by LGBT Peer Counseling Program of Psychological and Counseling Services, and the LGBTA with its "Ask-A-Gay" panels, but these efforts have been independent of the LGBT Speakers' Bureau. The LGBT Resource Office took over coordination of the LGBT Speaker's Bureau in 1999-2000.

See entry above for CACLGBTI, and entry below for Open Zone Program. See also the "Annual Speaker's Bureau Report" (1997), the 1995 Campus Climate Report and the 1997 Campus Climate Report [Appendix].

Open Zone Program.

Developed by CACLGBTI, the colleges and residential life, the Open Zone Program consisted of training sessions and a voluntary door tag. Participants in the program gained an understanding of LGBT issues, such as homophobia, heterosexism and the "coming out" process, and also how to be an ally to LGBT individuals. Sessions were mandatory for Residential Advisors (RAs) and Housing Advisors (HAs) for on-campus housing. Voluntary open sessions were held for other student, faculty and staff who wished to participate. Trained LGBT-identified students and staff from P&CS led each session. Afterward attendees received an Open Zone door tag, which they could display in their residence or office if they chose. The door tag consists of a hand-sized pink triangle with the text:

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
OPEN ZONE

I believe in the dignity and respect of individuals and the right of all human beings to live free of prejudice and discrimination.

The first Open Zone training sessions took place in Summer 1997 at Muir and Roosevelt Colleges, followed by Revelle and Warren Colleges later in the 1997-98 academic year. Marshall College chose not to adopt the program formally, but allowed general training sessions for interested students, faculty, and staff under the name "Be An Ally," with the same content. Marshall College also implemented a general diversity placard, which was not LGBT-specific. In Summer 1999, the residential life did not request Open Zone sessions and the program was effectively discontinued. LGBT-specific sensitivity training did take place with a speaker from The Center in Hillcrest, and it is expected that such training in future be coordinated by the LGBT Resource Office.

See entries above for CACLGBTI and LGBT Speakers' Bureau, and see entry below for LGBT Resource Office in subsection 3. "Centers and Related Entities." For information on the development and rationale of the program, see the 1997 Campus Climate Report [Appendix]; the Open Zone door tag and session packet (1998) [General 1998-99]; and the March 1996 questionnaire sent to the college staff regarding LGBT issues in housing [General 1995-96].

SAAC – Student Affirmative Action Committee.

Established in 1975, the SAAC was until 1998-99 an advisory body to the Vice-Chancellor – Student Affairs, at which time it became an autonomous advocacy body for students of color. Additionally, since discontinuation of affirmative action policies for UC students, there were shifts in the purpose and constituent constitution of SAAC as envisioned by Student Affairs. The statement of purpose for SAAC for 1999-2000 reads in part:

As a committee, we are an autonomous student advisory body to the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, the Chancellor and other on-campus offices, on issues of recruitment, retention and academic achievement of underrepresented students. As a coalition, we are committed to the upholding of the principles of educational equity and opposing institutionalized oppression. The SAAC is dedicated to fighting ignorance, addressing issues confronting underrepresented students and promoting cross-cultural awareness and communication by strengthening the bonds between students and organizations. We also work to protect those groups who have historically and continually are effected by prejudice, discrimination and marginalization. We establish that fulfilling the mission of the University of California will only be achieved through greater access and diversity, collective empowerment and self-determination of all disenfranchised communities.¹⁰

In June 1991, the LGBA sought membership in SAAC. SAAC voted against representation of the LGBA on SAAC. The LGBA, while representing a group historically discriminated against in society (and through policy at the UC system, such in housing and benefits, and some past incidents of harassment), did not represent a specific underrepresented / affirmative action constituency. (It should be noted that the UC system does not have statistics on LGB students as a percentage of the total student population.) Such constituencies include ethnic/racial groups, women, persons with disabilities, and veterans, subject to a variety of laws, regulations, and policies. While LGB students were (and still are) a class protected from discrimination under UC policies, they were not an affirmative action class for the sake of admission and retention.

The Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues (CACLGBTI), established in June 1993, has addressed many of the policy, institutional reform, education, and campus climate reporting necessary. However, the CACLGBTI has not been an effective vehicle for student voices, being almost exclusively composed of career staff members, as compared to the SAAC or even the HRC.

It is not clear whether QPOC – Queer People of Color – would eventually be admitted as a member organization of SAAC, should it seek full membership. As a new organization, it will take time to establish a track record of activities and recognition before QPOC would seek SAAC membership. QPOC primarily represents non-white ethnic LGBT undergraduate students. As it does not represent exclusively a single, specific underrepresented ethnic minority group, it may be argued that it would not be eligible. However, APSA – Asian Pacific Student Alliance, an umbrella organization of various Asian American and Pacific Islander ethnic populations, which are not considered underrepresented minorities at UCSD, has been and continues to be a member organization of SAAC. As such, there is precedent to an umbrella ethnic organization being a SAAC member, especially if it represents a larger multi-constituency community with issues of representation and retention.

The relationship between SAAC, its member organizations, and leadership on one hand, and LGBT/Queer organizations and students on the other, has not been completely exclusive or negative. At the 1991 Hate Crimes Rally, SAAC representatives joined the LGBT campus community in denouncing the hate speech and threats against the LGBA. At the 1999 Hate Crimes Awareness Rally, leaders and member of SAAC organizations spoke during the open microphone segment, stood in the audience, and wore green armbands in support. The 1999 "Campus Blackout" protest, lead by member organizations of SAAC, delivered a list of demands to the administration. One demand was that the proposed Sixth College include "Ethnic/Queer/Women's Studies" as part of its general education requirements.¹¹ That leaders of cultural student communities, on their own, included LGBT/Queer studies as part of their diversity education demands suggests an increase in LGBT awareness within the leadership of the cultural student organizations.

See entry above for HRC, and entry below for SAA&HRP in subsection 7. "Campus Support Offices and Programs." See also the following articles and materials:

¹⁰ SAAC. "UC San Diego Student Affirmative Action Committee Guidelines (Draft)." March 2000. [SAA&HRP]

¹¹ Flyer. "Campus Blackout." Spring 1999. [General 1998-99]

Schmidt, Eric. "SAAC Votes Against Admittance of LGBA." UCSD Guardian. 6 June 1991: 1+.
[Clippings 1990-91]

Cartoon. "Traynham." UCSD Guardian. 1991. [Clippings 1991-92]

Schmidt, Eric. "Committee Formed for Non-SAAC Groups: New Human Relations Advisory Committee will voice student concerns." UCSD Guardian. 3 Oct. 1991. 1+. [Clippings 1991-92]

"Human Relations Advisory Committee: A Political Ghetto for LGBA." Editorial. UCSD Guardian. 7 Oct. 1991: 4. [Clippings 1991-92]

Krauss, Daniel. "HRC Steering Committee Sets Its Goals, Responsibilities." UCSD Guardian. 7 Nov. 1991: 8+. [Clippings 1991-92]

"HRC." 1992 Climate Report. Spring 1992. [Appendix]

Heath, Scott. Letter to SAA&HRP and SAAC. "Re: Historical Materials Relating to LGBA, SAAC, And SAA&HRP." 2 Nov. 1999. [General Materials 1999-2000]

2. Centers and Related Entities

Ad Hoc Committee.

Convened by CACLGBTI in March 1998, the Ad Hoc Committee met to investigate the needs and issues related to a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD, and to draft a proposal for its establishment. Participants included a core group of CACLGBTI members and others from the campus community. They continued the efforts of inquiry and advocacy that had been taken place for several years by various members of CACLGBTI. After six months of research, discussion and drafting, a "Proposal to Establish a Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Resource Center at UCSD" was completed and submitted to Chancellor Dynes in September 1998. Members of both the Ad Hoc Committee and CACLGBTI met with Chancellor Dynes and staff several times between August 1998 and January 1999. Sarah Archibald and John White served as co-chairs of the Ad Hoc Committee.

Several members of the Ad Hoc Committee were appointed to the Steering Committee for the LGBT Resource Office, and other former members of the Ad Hoc Committee advised the Steering Committee.

See entries below for LGBT Resource Office and the Steering Committee. See also the "Outline of Activism for a LGBT Resource Center / Office" in "Chronologies."

CCC – Cross-Cultural Center.

Officially opened in May 1995, the Cross-Cultural Center (CCC) was the first diversity-support Center at UCSD.

The Mission of the CCC is:

The Cross-Cultural Center is dedicated to supporting the needs of UCSD's diverse student, staff and faculty communities. Our mission is to create a learning environment in which the entire campus community feels welcome. Within this general charge and in collaboration with existing campus programs, one of the Center's major priorities is to facilitate the academic, professional and personal development of those student, staff and faculty who are members of underrepresented groups. The CCC provides a network of services and programs in an effort to provide and foster discussions of issues related to the creation of a multi-ethnic, culturally conscious university. All members of the university

and greater San Diego communities are welcome and encouraged to participate in the programs and activities of the Center.¹²

The Cross-Cultural Center has consistently worked with many different departments and organizations across cultural lines in a broad idea of diversity. Each year it sponsors and co-sponsors hundreds of cultural and educational events, including co-sponsored programming on issues related to sexual orientation and gender identity with other organizations such as the Umbrella Group, CACLGBTI, and the LGBT Resource Office. Its Common Ground newsletter, which had an on-campus circulation of 500 in 1998-99, addressed a gamut of diversity concerns. Its current emblem of three concentric "C" was designed by Phoung Nguyen in 1997-98.

See entry for Common Ground in subsection 10. "Periodicals, Newsletters, and Other Publications."

International Center.

A multipurpose facility and set of programs and services, primarily to serve international students and faculty at UCSD, and to assist students studying abroad and to promote cross-cultural awareness. The Center complex has often been used for programming and meetings since its construction more than two decades ago.

LGBT Resource Office.

On 7 Nov. 2000, Chancellor Dynes dedicated the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Resource Office and it officially opened to students, faculty, and staff at UCSD. The Mission Statement of the LGBT Resource Office is:

The LGBT Resource Office at UCSD is an open, safe, and inclusive environment for all members of the university community to explore sexual orientation and gender issues. It works to eliminate discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation. The office provides educational and informational services that enhance academic goals, cultural diversity, and quality of life on campus for all students, staff, and faculty. The LGBT Resource Office promotes visibility, sense of community, and knowledge of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. (Adopted August 25, 1999.)¹³

Upon its establishment, the LGBT Resource Office was assigned two offices in Building 201, of modest size, and given access to the conference room of the Office of Sexual Harassment Policy and Prevention. (footnote Chancellor's letter, brochure). A half-time coordinator was hired in Sept. 1999, Beverly McCreary, Ph.D., and a part-time student assistant. In its first year operations, the LGBT Resource Office assumed many of the responsibilities of the CACLGBTI, and has become a hub of networking and co-sponsorship with other campus entities and organizations, such as the Women's Center and the Cross-Cultural Center. Scott Heath designed its current emblem of a rainbow over the UCSD library logo in Summer 1999.

The Ad Hoc Committee and CACLGBTI submitted the "Proposal to Establish a Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Resource Center at UCSD" to Chancellor Dynes in Sept. 1998. The Chancellor declined implementing the proposal, but recognized the need for some form of safe space and institutional support. After discussions with leaders of the CACLGBTI and the Ad Hoc Committee, the Chancellor declined implementing the plan for a Resource Center as proposed. In March 1999, the Office of the Chancellor informed CACLGBTI that it would support a "Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Resource Office."

Previously, recommendations for LGBT-specific support space on campus had been put forth by CACLGBTI, the Chancellor's Commission on Diversity, the Associated Student Council, and the Ad Hoc Committee, each of which recommended the establishment of LGBT Resource Center.

¹² CCC. Brochure. 1999. [General 1999-2000]

¹³ Archibald, Sarah. E-mail letter. "Mission Statement final." 25 August 1999. [General 1998-99]

See entry above for Ad Hoc Committee and entry below for Steering Committee; see entry above for CACLGBTI in subsection 1. "Advisory Bodies and Related Entities." See also "Proposal to Establish a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD" and accompanying documents and correspondence [Appendix]; "Outline of Activism for a LGBT Resource Center / Office" in "Chronologies"; LGBT Resource Office program Brochure and other materials [General 1999-2000].

LGBT Resource Office Steering Committee.

Appointed on 31 March 1999 by Chancellor Dynes, the Steering Committee was charged with developing and implementing a plan to establish a LGBT Resource Office at UCSD, and serve as the board for the LGBT Resource Office once it is operational. The CACLGBTI and the Ad Hoc Committee assisted the Office of the Chancellor in the selection of appointees to the Steering Committees. The Steering Committee as appointed included three faculty, three staff, and two student members, including the Chair, Prof. Harry Hirsch.

See entries above for Ad Hoc Committee and LGBT Resource Office, and see entry above for CACLGBTI in subsection 1. "Advisory Bodies and Related Entities." See "Outline of Activism for a LGBT Resource Center / Office" in "Chronologies", and appointment letter of 31 March 1999 [General 1998-99].

Women's Center.

The Women's Center opened in Oct. 1996, and is located in a renovated building from the Camp Matthews era in the University Center area of campus. The Women's Center serves as a supportive and educational environment for students, faculty, and staff. Its current Mission statement:

The Women's Center at UCSD provides education and support on gender issues affecting UCSD students, faculty, staff, and the community. The Center aims to advance women's intellectual, professional, and personal goals, and to increase awareness of the issues affecting women and men of diverse backgrounds and experiences.¹⁴

The Women's Center sponsors educational, academic, cultural, and social programming for and men, and co-sponsors various programs and events for campus units and organizations, such as the LGBT Shabat with Hillel and the LGBT Resource Office, or Bring Your Daughters to Work Day. The Women's Center has been supportive of LGBT concerns, and has sponsored a significant amount of LGBT-related programming. The Women's Center also developed a sizable collection of LGBT books in its three thousand volume lending library.

The Women's Center was established in response to the long-term activism of the Women's Resource Center, and more immediately to a coalition of faculty and staff with the support of Interim Chancellor Caserio. The Steering Committee appointed to establish the Center choose "Women's Center" rather than "Women's Resource Center," to distinguish the Center from the WRC organization.¹⁵ UCSD was the last UC campus to establish a Women's Center.

The Women's Center publishes a quarter calendar of events. Its current emblem of a female figure was designed by Maria Hewett in 1998.

See entry below for Women's Resource Center. See "Index of Academic Materials." See also brochures, flyers and calendars in General Materials sections from 1996-97 to 1999-2000.

WRC – Women's Resource Center.

A women's collective at UCSD registered as a student organization, the Women's Resource Center (WRC) focused of the support of all women on campus, political activism, counseling, educational efforts, and building community from the ground up. WRC maintained a peer-run women's resource and community

¹⁴ Women's Center. Brochure. 1999. [General 1999-2000]

¹⁵ Nancy Loevinger, Director of the Women's Center, indicated in conversations of July 1998 and June 1999, that the appointed committee responsible for the establishment of the Women's Center wanted to distance the Center from what they perceived as the radical politics of the WRC.

center on campus, and also comprised a women's political collective. The WRC received funding as a student organization from the ASUCSD, and was allocated a set of rooms and offices in the Student Center. The WRC did not receive funding, staffing or support from the University other than what might be given to a student organization. (That is, the WRC was not a University-funded Women's Center.) The WRC was a member organization of SAAC until its dissolution.¹⁶

People of all sexual orientations participated in the WRC. The WRC was a long-term ally of the LGBA, and for this reason by the early 1990's the LGBA began to meet in the WRC offices on the first floor of the Student Center. The political collective component of the WRC dissolved in 1993 when a contingent of women of color walked out of a WRC retreat. They felt that there was a distinct lack of support for women of color, and unwillingness to address issues of white privilege and multicultural experience¹⁷. When the University-sponsored Women's Center opened in 1996, the WRC ceased operations of its support space, and the student collective became inactive soon after¹⁸. The space occupied by the WRC was released and reallocated to the Graduate Student Association (GSA). The GSA has allowed the LGBA to continue to meet in its conference room out of courtesy.

See Women's Center entry above. See also "WRC" excerpt from UCSD Exposed. (1992) [Clippings 1991-92]; and articles and materials from the 1980's to mid-1990's.

3. Undergraduate Student Organizations and Groups

ASUCSD – Associated Students at UCSD.

The undergraduate student government at UCSD, the ASUCSD operates on funds drawn from the mandatory student activities fee, and formally represents the student body to the campus and university administration. The ASUCSD funds undergraduate student organizations registered through SOLO, primarily for programming open to all students. In particular, the LGBTA has received varying amounts of funding from the ASUCSD each year.

In the late 1990's, the ASUCSD has should increased support for LGBT students and concerns at UCSD. AS Council in June 1998 unanimously passed a "Resolution Supporting the Establishment of a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD," which was authored by undergraduate student Scott Heath and sponsored by 1998-99 AS President Joe Leventhal. See resolution text in Appendices of the "Proposal to Establish a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD." Earlier in the 1998 student presidential debates, all three candidates supported the establishment of a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD when asked. President Joe Leventhal participated in the meeting with Chancellor Dynes regarding a LGBT Resource Center in Sept. 1999.

See entries below for LGBTA and QPOC, and see entry below for SOLO in subsection 7. "Campus Support Offices and Programs." For a description of the funding process from the LGBA's perspective, see the relevant sections of the "LGBA Resource Guide" (1997) [Appendix].

CWD – Committee for World Democracy.

A registered student organization since the late seventies, the Committee for World Democracy has sponsored since the early 1980's a quarterly film series on various political- and diversity-related issues, and has shown several LGBT films over the last two decades.

¹⁶ "Human Relations Advisory Committee: A Political Ghetto for LGBA." Editorial. UCSD Guardian. 7 Oct. 199: 4.

¹⁷ Johnson, Gaye, and Walcott, Sheryl. "WRC Explains Their Dissolution." UCSD Guardian. 1 Feb. 1993: 1+.

¹⁸ Nancy Loevinger, Director of the Women's Center in conversation of July 1999 indicated that the WRC student collective became inactive because the core student leadership of the organization graduated or left following the establishment of the Women's Center, and new generation of leaders was not ready to take over.

See CWD flyers in the early 1980's and late 1990's in the General Materials sections.

LGBTA – Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Association.

First known date of registration: 16 Nov. 1977. The published purpose of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Association is:

[to] provide a safe, supportive environment for LGBT and all students at UCSD through intellectual, social, and emotional support and consciousness raising activities. Also, to raise awareness in the UCSD community.¹⁹

The oldest and most well known undergraduate LGBT student organization at UCSD, the LGBTA has had several names over its more than twenty years of existence:

- GSU – Gay Student Union / GSUCSD – Gay Students of UCSD. Used around and before 1980.²⁰ Originally the organization had a predominately gay male undergraduate student membership, though by 1980 it officially was coeducational.²¹
- LAGO – Lesbian and Gay Organization. By January 1982, the name LAGO was in use. The change was attributed in a Guardian interview as being more inclusive, promoting Lesbian visibility and gender equality.²² (Sometimes printed with a lambda “λ” in place of the “A”). A Fall 1983 article in Sappho Speaks claimed that the name LAGO was adopted when the GSU merged with another student organization, the Lesbian Caucus.²³ (See entry below.) This acronym was often associated with emblem consisting of a pair of male symbols and a pair of female symbols joined into one figure.
- LGBA – Lesbian Gay Bisexual Association. When the organization re-registered in October 1990, it reformed its name to include “Bisexual,” in a further effort for inclusion and Bisexual visibility. The associated emblem was expanded to include a male-female pair of symbols between the male pair and female pair of symbols.
- LGBTA – Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Association. After several students attended the Nov. 1997 NGLTF “Creating Change” Conference at San Diego, serious discussion began about including “Transgender” in the name and “T” in the acronym, in recognition and support of the Transgender community.²⁴ After informally using the new name in 1997-98, the organization changed its name to “LGBTA” when it re-registered in Fall 1998.

Throughout most of the 1990's the LGBTA has been registered as an “educational” organization for undergraduate students.²⁵ In the early 1990's, the LGBA engaged in political activism on campus, but

¹⁹ From the 1998 registration information published in the SOLO directory of registered student organizations, within the “Educational Organizations” category. Source: <http://ueo.ucsd.edu/solo/> (SOLO Web Site)

²⁰ “GSUCSD Newsletter.” The Daily Guardian. 20 Nov. 1980: 8. [Clippings 1980-81]
Moxon, Sharon. “Lesbian Sisterhood: Claiming Our Space.” Sappho Speaks. Fall 1983: 2. [Clippings 1983-84]

²¹ “GSUCSD Newsletter.” The Daily Guardian. 20 Nov. 1980: 8. [Clippings 1980-81]

²² Ives, Peggy. “The Challenge of being gay at UCSD.” UCSD Guardian. 7 Jan. 1982: 1+. [Clippings 1981-82]

²³ Moxon, Sharon. “Lesbian Sisterhood: Claiming Our Space.” Sappho Speaks. Fall 1983: 2. [Clippings 1983-84]

²⁴ Lee, Rebecca. “Report on NGLTF Conference, November 1997.” CACLGBTI Minutes. Nov. 1997.

Lane, Katie. “Report on NGLTF Conference, November 1997.” CACLGBTI Minutes. Nov. 1997. [General 1997-98]

²⁵ SOLO also stipulates that “Educational Organizations” are to meet the following:

Criteria:

- Primary purpose of the organization is to educate UCSD students and the UCSD community about specific topics, issues, and concerns.

Expectations:

- Understanding of how to communicate with individuals and groups and work with the media.

Source: <http://ueo.ucsd.edu/solo/> (SOLO Web Site)

sometime after the Smith vs. UC Regents ruling, the organization became less political. In the 1990's, the LGBTA received most of its funding from the ASUCSD, the undergraduate student government funded through the mandatory student activity fee. Graduate students unofficially have participated in the organization throughout the decade. However, no funding has been sought or received from the Graduate Student Association (GSA), and graduate students may not serve as Principal Members of the LGBTA.²⁶ The CACLGBTI in fiscal years 1997-98 and 1998-99 provided additional funding to the LGBTA in support of Gay Awareness Week / Out and Proud Week and other events, and in the 1999-2000 year, the LGBT Resource Office and CACLGBTI provided funds for the "Generation Q: Out and Proud" Queer Youth Conference, co-sponsored by QPOC and LGBTA.²⁷

The LGBTA has developed a set of programming efforts that the organization has continued year after year. The "LGBA Resource Guide" (1997) describes this programme in detail. The following are highlights of these efforts, with the earliest recorded date for each in parentheses: Non-Sexist Dances (1981); Gay Awareness Week or similar educational mini-conference (1985);²⁸ Gay Jeans Day (1983); Movie Nights (1982?); Sun God Festival booth (1991); Ask-A-Gay Panels (1991);²⁹ "Divas in Denial" Drag Show (1996);³⁰ National Coming Out Day Rally (1991).

In particular, Gay Awareness Week has been the LGBTA's largest programming event of the year, usually as a week-long series or mini-conference of educational, cultural, and social programming. The particular name, theme, and arrangement of program have varied from year to year. The following are synopses from materials in the archive:

- Gay Awareness Week. 29 April – 4 May 1985. Sponsored by LAGO and PC&S peer counselors. Included movies, lectures, concerts and panel discussions.³¹
- Gay/Lesbian Awareness Week. 5-10 May 1986. Included film showings, lectures, discussions, social gatherings, a cultural performance and a non-sexist dance. See program [General 1985-86].
- Gay Awareness Week. 18-23 April 1988. Included film showings, guest speakers, a non-sexist dance, and other events. See flyer [General 1987-88].
- Lesbian & Gay Awareness Week. 16-21 April 1990. Similar events as above, but with Gay Jeans Day included. Sponsored by LAGO, AIDS Task Force, Student Health Services, PC&S, and WRC. See program [General 1989-90].
- "An Open Closet": Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Awareness Week. 28 Jan. – 2 Feb. 1991. Similar events, with the addition of an open microphone session in Price Center Plaza. Sponsored by LGBA, ASUCSD, PC&S, the College Councils and University Events. See program [General 1990-91].

²⁶ SOLO published the following on the "General Information" page, the first paragraph of "I. How to register an organization," below, which describes this situation with all undergraduate principal members and the status of principal members in general:

The University requires a minimum of four (4) principal members, full-time registered UCSD students, to register an organization. Your organization may choose to have up to eight (8) principal members. These members assume full responsibility for the financial status, actions and programs of the student organization. Principal members may be all undergraduate students, all graduate students or a mixture of both. However, in order to be eligible for A.S. Activity Funds, all principal members must be undergraduates and in order to be eligible for Graduate Student Association funds, all principal members must be graduate students.

Source: <http://ueo.ucsd.edu/solo/> (SOLO Web Site)

²⁷ "CACLGBTI Achievement Report." 1998. [Appendix]

²⁸ de la Cruz, Demetrius S., and Nelson, Carlos. Letter. "Gay Week." *Sappho Speaks*. May 1985: 2. [Clipping 1984-85]

²⁹ The following article suggests that LAGO had been coordinating panels for courses as early as 1985: Sponiaus, James D. "Casting pearls." *California Review*. Jan/Feb 1985. [Clippings 1984-85]

³⁰ The earliest known drag performances included a Nov. 1992 performance by Hollywood in conjunction with a showing of the film, *Paris is Burning*. See flyer [General 1992-93]. "Divas in Denial" became the program name in 1996. See flyer [General 1995-96].

³¹ de la Cruz, Demetrius S., and Nelson, Carlos. Letter. "Gay Week." *Sappho Speaks*. May 1995: 2. [Clippings 1984-85]

- “True Colors: a celebration of diversity in the lesbian gay bisexual community.” 27 Jan. – 2 Feb 1992. Similar to prior awareness weeks, but with more community sponsors and a higher visibility as a conference. See program [General 1991-92].
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Awareness Week. 25 Jan. 2 – Feb. 1993. Included a rally against homophobia and hate crimes.³²
- Gay Awareness Week. April 1994.³³
- “Outspoken”: Gay Awareness Week. 17-21 April 1995. Consisted of five student-presented discussions and Gay Jeans Day. See program [General 1994-95].
- “Open Minds”: Gay Awareness Week. 20 May – 1 June 1996. Series of discussions, social gatherings, a movie showing, and a non-sexist dance. See program [General 1995-96].
- “Out in the Open”: Gay Awareness Week. 5-9 May 1997. Similar event to above, including several events sponsored by the Women’s Center and the CACLGBTI. See program [General 1996-97].
- Gay Awareness Week. 11-16 May 1998. Included a public rally in the Price Center, discussions and workshops by students, faculty and staff, Gay Jeans Day, a booth at the Sun God Festival, and a dance. Sponsored by LGBTA; co-sponsored by CACLGBTI. See program and flyers [General 1997-98], and Guardian article on LGBT Center Forum.³⁴
- Out And Proud Week. 10-15 May 1999. Similar to year before. Sponsored by LGBTA; Cosponsored by ASUCSD and CACLGBTI. Also, coordinated with events cosponsored with MEChA and Umbrella Group. See program and flyers [General 1998-99], and Guardian article.³⁵
- “Generation Q: Out and Proud”: First Annual Queer Youth Conference. 27 May 2000. Sponsored by QPOC, LGBTA and LGBT Resource Office; Cosponsored by ASUCSD and CACLGBTI. See flyers, brochures, program, etc. [General 1999-2000]

Prior to the Gay Awareness Weeks, there were several intercampus conferences with educational presentations and workshops in the early 1980’s (see section 8 below), and Gay Awareness Project events in 1982 and 1983.

The LGBTA “non-sexist” dances have become the largest social event of its kind for LGBT/Queer youth in the San Diego region, having an average attendance of more than 500 per dance in 1999-99. The longest standing programming effort by the LGBTA, these have taken place quarterly or bi-quarterly and usually have been held in The Pub complex, though prior to the mid-1990’s they were often held at the Ché Café. At least two annual semi-formals were held in the Price Center Ballroom, in 1991 and 1992, the first of which attracted a bomb threat and other hate incidents.

A shift since mid-1990’s has been for less educational and outreach events or efforts by the LGBTA, at the same time as the CACLGBTI has taken the lead in support of such efforts, such as guest lectures and presence at outreach events like Admit Day. Entities such as the CACLGBTI, the Centers, and the staff associations in the 1990’s have supported much of the academic and educational programming on LGBT issues. With the involvement of the new LGBT Resource Office, the programming foci of the LGBTA will likely continue to evolve.

³² See the following:

Grabaldi, Albert. “Harassment, Derogatory Fliers Directed at Gay Awareness Week.” UCSD Guardian. 28 Jan. 1993: 1+. [Clippings 1992-93]

Jacobs, Melissa. “Gay Couple Lectures About Marriage.” UCSD Guardian. 28 Jan. 1993: 3. [Clippings 1992-93]

Ritchie, Jason. Photographs. “Rallying Experiences.” UCSD Guardian. 1 Feb. 1993: 1+. [Clippings 1992-93]

³³ “Gay Awareness Week is fast approaching.” Queer University Employees Newsletter. Spring 1994: 3. [Clippings 1993-94]

³⁴ Article on LGBT Center. UCSD Guardian. 14 May 1998: 1+. [Clippings 1997-98]

³⁵ Kaplan, Jennifer. “LGBTA Celebrates Annual Out and Proud Week.” UCSD Guardian. 17 May 1999: 1+. [Clippings 1998-99]

See entries below for Lesbian Caucus and Queer People of Color. For information on the efforts of the organization to become a member of SAAC, see entries above for SAAC and HRC in subsection 1. "Advisory Bodies and Related Entities." For information on its "Ask-A-Gay" Panels, see entry above for LGBT Speakers' Bureau in subsection 1. "Advisory Bodies and Related Entities." See also the "LGBA Resource Guide" (1997) for information on the operations, programming and activities of the LGBA [Appendix]. See constitutions, flyers, and other materials in General Materials sections; reproduced excerpts of LGBTA photo albums [Appendix]; and articles in UCSD Guardian and Sappho Speaks in Clippings sections.

Lesbian Caucus.

A group associated with the Women's Resource Center, the Lesbian Caucus eventually merged with the GSU to form LAGO prior to 1982.³⁶ The group had a gender-specific focus, as likely did the GSU originally, but for lesbian women students.

Visibility and support of women's issues within LAGO/LGBA has manifested both constituency-specific programs and programming, but also dissent and criticism over nearly two decades of coeducational association. In support of women's concerns, LAGO cosponsored with the WRC several "Women's Dances" throughout the 1980's and early 1990's. The support by LAGO/LGBA for subgroups and allied groups such Lesbian Sisterhood or the student Lesbian Support Group with PC&S in the 1980's exemplifies explicitly constituency-specific support, and a return to self-definition.

See entry above for LGBTA and entry below for Lesbian Sisterhood. See entry above for WRC in subsection 3. "Centers and Related Entities," and entry below for P&CS in subsection 7. "Campus Support Offices and Programs."

Lesbian Sisterhood.

A sub-group within LAGO and associated with the (student) Lesbian Support Group, that formed in 1983. An article in the Fall 1983 issue of Sappho Speaks claims this group allowed "womyn" the separate space to support each other and address concerns felt unheard in the larger, supposedly male-dominated LAGO at that time.³⁷

QPOC – Queer People of Color.

First registered in Spring 1999, this autonomous student organization focuses on the concerns of LGBT/Queer undergraduate students of color. Unlike the LGBTA, QPOC is registered as a "cultural" organization with SOLO.³⁸ The name "Queer People of Color" was carefully chosen by the founding members to reflect their concerns of identity and inclusion.

In its first year of activity, QPOC sponsored several well-attended events, including a spoken word night, a Christmas toy-drive dance for queer youth, and cosponsored programming with the LGBTA, the LGBT Resource Office, and other organizations. In particular, QPOC took the lead in organizing the "Generation

³⁶ Moxon, Sharon. "Lesbian Sisterhood: Claiming Our Space." Sappho Speaks. Fall 1983: 2. [Clippings 1983-84]

³⁷ Moxon, Sharon. "Lesbian Sisterhood: Claiming Our Space." Sappho Speaks. Fall 1983: 2. [Clippings 1983-84]

³⁸ In 1998-99, SOLO expected that student organizations registered as a "Cultural Organization" must meet the following:

Criteria:

- Organizations with the primary purpose of facilitating the maintenance of and/or education relating to customary beliefs, social forms, and traits of a racial, ethnic, religious, or social group

Expectations:

- Development of a sense of community among members at UCSD
- Sharing of culture with campus community
- Participation in the Council/Committee/Workgroup of cultural organizations and other programs and activities to foster communication, understanding, and positive relations among cultural groups

Source: <http://ueo.ucsd.edu/solo/> (SOLO Web Site)

Q: Out and Proud," First Annual Queer Youth Conference, for 27 May 2000. QPOC also presented a workshop at the annual UCLGBTA conference at UC Davis in Feb. 2000.

There was some discussion by Alex Garner of the LGBA and others in 1994-95 for the creation of organization for LGB students of color. This failed to materialize, most likely because of the low student participation in the LGBA (the membership of which included had a significant proportion of persons of color by that time) and a lack of student leadership.

See entries above for LGBTA and ASUCSD. For further discussion of relations between the LGBT and ethnic student communities at UCSD, and possible participation of QPOC in SAAC, see entry above for SAAC in subsection 1. "Advisory Bodies and Related Entities."

SAFE – Student Alliance for Fairness and Equity.

SAFE at UCSD first registered as a student organization at UCSD on October 22, 1999. A state-wide political organization with a chapter at UCSD, SAFE formed to raise public awareness on Proposition 22, the "Knight Initiative," on the 7 Mar. 2000 ballot. Proposition 22, which passed by over 60%, amended the California state constitution not to recognize same-sex marriages originating in other states. SAFE coordinated a programme of awareness-raising events, with significant participation by members of the LGBT/Queer student organizations and allies. See flyers and articles in Fall 1999 and Winter 2000. Following the election, SAFE at UCSD ceased activity.

Prior political activity by LGBT students included participating in the Rally against Gov. Pete Wilson's veto of a stronger sexual orientation anti-discrimination bill in Fall 1991, rallying against Hate Crimes in May 1991, the Hate Crimes Awareness Rally in Fall 1998, and the 1998 ASUCSD Resolution in favor of a LGBT Resource Center.

SAAC – Student Affirmative Action Committee.

See entry above in subsection 1, "Advisory Bodies and Related Entities."

SOLO – Student Organization and Leadership Opportunities.

See entry above in subsection 7. "Campus Support Offices and Programs."

WRC – Women's Resource Center.

See entry above in subsection 3. "Centers and Related Entities."

Student Alternative Media.

See entries for Sappho Speaks and Last Indicator in subsection 10. "Periodicals, Newsletters, and Other Publications."

4. Graduate Student Organizations and Groups

GALL – Gays And Lesbians in Literature.

An organization for graduate students, providing "academic, social, and political outlets for its members".³⁹ Some of its activism included (unsuccessfully) lobbying the GSA to seek an insurer that would cover same-sex domestic partners of students for the student health insurance that is mandatory for graduate students. GALL received some funding from the GSA. It became inactive by the mid-1990's.

See entries for GSA and LGBGA below, and various entries below in subsection 6. "Academic Departments, Programs, and Conferences." See also "Index of Academic Materials"; and 1992 Campus Climate Report [Appendix].

Graduate Peer Support Groups.

³⁹ Lambert, Michael, et al. "GALL." 1992 Climate Report. Spring 1992. [Appendix]

As part of the LGB Peer Counseling Program, there have been at times separate single-sex peer support groups for undergraduate and graduate students. The graduate support groups separate from or merge with the undergraduate groups depending on graduate student participation and availability of graduate facilitators.

The other LGBT graduate student organizations listed above had also become inactive by this point, which left graduate students without any entity to address their particular social, support, academic and political interests and needs. Many graduate students participated in the undergraduate LGBA, and recently the multi-constituency Queer Quorum in 1998-99.

For more information on the peer counseling program, see entry below for P&CS in subsection 7. "Campus Support Offices and Programs."

GSA – Graduate Student Association.

The official graduate student government, the GSA formally represents the graduate student body to the campus administration and also to other entities. The GSA receives some funding from fees collected from graduate students, and has supported graduate student organizations, primarily through programming, on a limited basis. The GSA also participates or has some say in the negotiations for graduate student medical insurance, currently through the Graduate Student Health Insurance Plan advisory committee (G-SHIP).⁴⁰ This insurance plan is mandatory for all graduate and international students, but is also available to registered undergraduate students. To date, the domestic partners of students are not eligible for coverage under the insurance plan, though legal spouses of students are eligible. GSA, and G-SHIP or its predecessors have not aggressively influenced negotiations with the insurance provider to include domestic partner ship coverage.

See entry above for GALL.

LGBGA – Lesbian Gay Bisexual Graduate Association.

Formed about 1991, the organization received limited funding from the GSA, and initially focused on academic and cultural interests. The organization became inactive by the mid-1990's.

See entries above for GALL and GSA, and various entries below in subsection 6. "Academic Departments, Programs, and Conferences." See also "Index of Academic Materials; see "LGBGA" section of 1992 Campus Climate Report [Appendix].

Stonewall Club.

Referenced in a single flyer for a 1992 film series as organization for LGB graduate students. (Possibly an alternate name for GALL.)

5. Staff / Faculty Associations and Groups

The Umbrella Group Staff and Faculty Association.

First recognized as an official staff association at UCSD in 1991. The Umbrella Group derives its name from being an umbrella organization over several other entities, centralizing some functions while allowing each subgroup a degree of autonomy. Compared to actions done in the name of the Umbrella Group per se, the subgroups have had varying levels of activity. The original four subgroups were stated to be:⁴¹

- Lesbian Support Group
- Men's Social Group
- Queer University Employees

⁴⁰ "Graduate Student Health Insurance Committee Wants Your Input." Grad to Grad. Winter 2000: 3. [Clippings 1999-2000]

⁴¹ "The Umbrella Report" and Umbrella Group Bylaws. Fall 1992. [General 1992-93]

- UCSD Medical Center Gay & Lesbian Network

The original name for organization was LGBFSA – Lesbian Gay Bisexual Faculty Staff Association. The LGBFSA filed for recognition as a staff association in April 1991.⁴² A March 1992 survey polled the membership for a new name and input on its mission and activities. At an April 1992 meeting, the members present voted in favor renaming the LGBFSA as the Turing-Stein Association.⁴³ The name was in honor of two famous intellectual, homosexual individuals of this century, the mathematician Alan Turing and the author Gertrude Stein. Between the April meeting and the following September, a controversy arose when in Summer 1992, the name Turing-Stein Association changed to Queer University Employees (QUE).⁴⁴

In response to what became an organizational crisis over the organization's name and mission, the "Umbrella Group" name and organizational structure was developed as a compromise solution. The new organizational model intended to recognize the different constituencies and interests of the LGB/Queer staff and faculty community. The subgroups became inactive slowly over a few years.⁴⁵

The Umbrella Group has sponsored or cosponsored several annual programming, education, and outreach events. These have included the UCSD contingent to the San Diego Pride Parade, National Coming Out Day at the Medical Center, an annual Camping Trip, and various social gatherings throughout the year. In 1998-99, the Umbrella Group also cosponsored National Coming Out Day Rally in the Price Center with the LGBTA, and was the primary sponsor of the first annual Rainbow Graduation on 5 June 1999.

Its newsletters, published since the early 1990's, and its campus LGBT-related announcement e-mail list have been important conduits of information. The Umbrella Group has used an umbrella as its emblem since Fall 1992. See section 9, "Periodicals, Newsletters, and Other Publications."

The Umbrella Group received funding for first time in fiscal year 1998-99 from the University. Prior to that, the CACLGBTI had financially cosponsored some efforts with the Umbrella Group, but otherwise it operated on member-derived funds.

See discussion of the individual subgroups below.

Gay Men's Social Group.

One of the subgroups of the Umbrella Group. Since the mid-1990's most of the social gatherings sponsored by the Umbrella Group have been open to people of all genders, and done in the name of the Umbrella Group itself.⁴⁶

⁴² LGBFSA organizational application forms. April 1991. [General 1990-91]

⁴³ "UCSD Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Faculty and Staff Association Questionnaire." March 1992. [General 1991-92. (Synopsis of survey results, with annotations including vote tallies added from April 16, 1991, meeting of the LGBFSA.)]

⁴⁴ A flyer for an Oct. meeting of QUE lists Prof. Halberstam as leading a discussion on "Being Queer," and another identified the organization as a "discussion group." [General 1992-93] A petition was circulated in opposition to the name change, which Patrick Dowd distributed as an open defining the derogatory aspects of the word "queer" and the results of the original name vote in April 1992. In contrast, Paul Harris earlier distributed a letter that offered concern over the process used to change the name, and community feedback on the new name.

⁴⁵ In the revised 1998 Straight Talk resource guide, the subgroups except for the Medical Center Network were omitted from the Resources section. See footnote for the Gay Men's Social Group for further activity discussion.

⁴⁶ The Men's Social Group as a subgroup either dissolved or became inactive by the mid-1990's. A letter from Patrick Dowd to the Assistant Vice Chancellor – Business Affairs, 11 Oct. 1993, indicates that the Men's Social Group dissolved at a 23 Sept. 1993 planning meeting of the UCSDMC G&L Network [General 1993-94]. However, the annual registration form for the Umbrella Group, dated 13 Dec. 1993, still includes the Men's Social Group as a subgroup [General 1993-94]. The 1995 "Resource Guide," printed in Feb. 1995, lists the three other subgroups and the Umbrella Group, but does include the Men's Social Group [General 1995-96].

Lesbian Support Group.

One of the subgroups of the Umbrella Group. (Not to be confused with the student support groups of similar names.) At one time its activities included regularly scheduled lunchtime gatherings for discussion and socializing.

UCSD Medical Center Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Network.

One of the subgroups of the Umbrella Group, and the most active and nearly autonomous. It reformed its name in Spring 1998 to "UCSD Medical Center Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Network" to follow the conventional "LGBT" acronym order. It had added "Transgender" its name sometime earlier, to be "UCSD Medical Center Bisexual Lesbian Gay Transgendered Network." In the early 1990's, coordinator Patrick Dowd had an emblem created for the organization, which consisted of a winged staff and triangular shield marked with the six stripes of the rainbow flag and a lambda.

QUE – Queer University Employees

One of the subgroups of the Umbrella Group, and also at one point the name of the entire staff / faculty association. A flyer declaring the name change to QUE from the Turing-Stein Association described QUE as a "discussion group," highlighting the intellectual and critical interests of faculty in contrast to the more institutional and social concerns of staff. Within the Umbrella Group, QUE was a locus of activism and advocacy, and its members claimed credit for the successful lobbying of the administration for the establishment of Chancellor's Advisory Committee on LGB Issues.⁴⁷

For further discussion of the QUE controversy, see the entry above for Umbrella Group.

UCSD Staff Association.

The official primary staff association of UCSD. While the Staff Association cooperates with the other constituency-based, university-recognized staff and faculty associations, the UCSD Staff Association does not serve as an umbrella organization for the other recognized staff and faculty associations, such as the Umbrella Group.

Women's Caucus.

The staff and faculty association for women at UCSD. After a period of inactivity, it dissolved in 1999. (Not to be confused with specifically LGBT staff and student support organizations for women with similar names.)

The CSW, Women's Center, and the WRC have supported many concerns and programming efforts for women students, faculty, and staff. See entry above for CSW in subsection 1. "Advisory Bodies and Related Entities," and see entries above for Women's Center and WRC in subsection 2. "Centers and Related Entities."

6. Academic Departments, Programs, and Conferences

CGS – Critical Gender Studies

Formerly the Women's Studies Program. In 1999, the Academic Senate approved the reorganization of the Women Studies Department to address a broader range of topics of academic inquiry, including sexuality and sexual orientation. Undergraduate students may now declare a major in Critical Gender Studies with the Sexualities emphasis, in order to study LGBT, Queer and related concerns within a broader context of gender and sexuality. The change followed years of dialogue and discussion, with efforts spearheaded by faculty, in particular, Prof. Valerie Hartouni, Director of the program. The program currently offers an undergraduate major and several minors, but does not offer advance degrees.

⁴⁷ CACLGBTI. "Resource Guide." 1995. UCSD. [General 1995-96]

In addition to the efforts of faculty members to establish LGBT and Queer curriculum at UCSD, graduate students participating in such organizations as GALL, LGBGA, CACLGBTI, and Queer Quorum have advocated the development of curriculum and academic programs, and the hiring of faculty specializing in this area of academic and theoretical inquiry.

Several departments and programs offer courses specifically addressing issues related to sexual orientation and identity, sexuality and transgender issues, including the Critical Gender Studies program, and departments such as Literature, Sociology, Ethnic Studies, and occasion by others such as Anthropology, History, Political Science, and Visual Arts.

See entry below for Conferences, Colloquia, and Festivals of Academics, Arts and Letters. See entries above for GALL and LGBGA in subsection 4. "Graduate Student Organizations and Groups," and see entry below for Queer Quorum in subsection 8. "Other Organizations and Groups."

See also "Index of Academic Materials" within this Project Guide, for a listing of materials and clippings related to academic programming, curricula, programs and other concerns, in the Collection.

Conferences, Colloquia, and Festivals on Academics, Arts and Letters.

In progress ...

Undergraduate Scholarships.

In progress ...

7. Campus Support Offices and Programs

P&CS – Psychological and Counseling Services

Psychological and Counseling Services, a campus service for registered undergraduate and graduate students, has offered various individual and group services for the mental and emotional well-being of students. P&CS has currently sponsors a LGBT Peer Counseling Program, and components of this program have existed since the early 1980's. The program has evolved to include trained volunteer peer counselors who facilitate peer support and discussion groups, and who also participate in speaking events and other educational and outreach efforts. A professional psychiatrist or psychologist oversees the program, and also counsels individual students as needed.

The particular organization of the support groups has varied over time. Prior to 1982, a Male Alternative Sexuality Support Group was formed on campus. By 1983, the support group had reformed to meet as two separate groups for each sex, after having expanded to be a combined men's and women's group. Through the 1990's the separate gay and bisexual men's support group and lesbian and bisexual women's support group allowed undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to deal with issues related to their sexual orientation and coming out in a confidential, peer-oriented, supportive environment. For several years, the graduate male and undergraduate male students met separately as different groups, often with different issues and concerns.

Historically, the LGBTA members and leaders have supported the various support groups over the last twenty years of meeting. Through the 1980's and 1990's, the LGBTA has been a de facto sponsor of the support groups, if not formally. The LGBTA (then LAGO) in its newsletters and in Sappho Speaks explicitly cast LAGO as a sponsor of the support groups, describing either the unofficial reality of student peer counselors organizing it cooperatively with LAGO, or an formally recognized cosponsorship with P&CS.

Other programs sponsored or cosponsored by P&CS have been special groups as Common Ground, Lesbian Sisterhood, and Bisexual Forum (a co-educational support and discussion group started in Spring 2000, sponsored by PCS, the LGBT Resource Office, and the LGBT Peer Counselors).

See entry below for Common Ground in subsection 9. "Other Organizations and Entities", and entry above for Lesbian Sisterhood entry in subsection 3. "Undergraduate Student Organizations and Groups." See also flyers in various years; the LGBT Peer Counseling Program outreach packet for prospective peer counselors [General 1998-99]; the 1992 Campus Climate Report, the 1995 Campus Climate Report, and the 1997 Campus Climate Report [Appendix]; and for the early 1980's, see the following:

- Ives, Peggy. "The Challenge of being gay at UCSD." UCSD Guardian. 7 Jan. 1982: 1+. [Clippings 1981-82]
"LAGO Newsletter: The UCSD Lesbian and Gay Organization Quarterly." UCSD Guardian. 25 April 1983: 20. [Clippings 1982-83]
Moxon, Sharon. "Lesbian Sisterhood: Claiming Our Space." Sappho Speaks. Fall 1983: 2. [Clippings 1983-84]
Woody, Micheal A. "An Invitation to Explore Your Identity: An interview with Steve Brady Ph.D. of Counseling and Psychological Services." Sappho Speaks. Fall 1983: 2. [Clippings 1983-84]
"LAGORythems." Sappho Speaks. Winter 1984: 8. [Clippings 1983-84]

SAA&HRP – Student Affirmative Action and Human Relations Program.

Originally Student Affirmative Action (SAA), the program was reformed in Fall 1991 to include a Human Relations component to its program. In response to hate crimes and other issues experienced by campus groups such as the LGBA and the Union of Jewish Students in the early 1990's, the Student Affirmative Action and Human Relations Program (SAA&HRP) addresses both issues of educational equity and of campus climate. SAA&HRP researches and makes recommendations on issues facing underrepresented student populations and human relations issues, and educates the campus on these issues. SAA&HRP also provides administrative support and relations for the Student Affirmative Action Committee (SAAC).

SAA&HRP sponsored the Human Relations Committee (HRC) until it became inactive in the mid-1990's. In 1999, SAA&HRP created a new entity, the Human Relations Advisory Board (HRAB), consisting of campus and community experts, to advise the Director of SAA&HRP and develop recommendations for programmatic and institutional reforms. Unlike the SAAC or the HRC, the HRAB does not have a predominately student membership. SAA&HRP is the office of record for documents related to SAAC, HRC and HRAB.

SAA&HRP coordinated a Hate Free Campus Campaign (HFCC) in Winter and Spring 2000 to educate the campus community on issues of hate crimes, bias-motivated incidents and harassment, and the UCSD Principles of Community. The campaign included educational presentations to many on campus organizations, and several educational events, culminating in the "Hate Free Campus Campaign Proclamation Event," which included a Proclamation Rally Against Hate and Racism. In recognition of the campaign, a proclamation by the City of San Diego and a Commendation by the Governor of California were issued for the event.

For information on the reformation of SAA&HRP and the LGBA-SAAC controversy, see the entries above for SAAC and HRC in subsection 1. "Advisory Bodies and Related Entities." See also materials related to the HFCC in 1999-2000.

SOLO – Student Organization and Leadership Opportunities.

The campus unit responsible for recognizing and providing administrative relations to student organization affiliated with UCSD. All undergraduate student organizations are classified by SOLO into one of several categories, such Cultural, Educational, Political, etc., based upon the purpose and/or primary constituent membership. While SOLO does not directly fund most student organizations, its administrative oversight and involvement is necessary for the use of funds obtained by student organizations from the ASUCSD and the GSA.

See entry above for ASUCSD in subsection 3. "Undergraduate Student Organizations and Groups," and entry above for GSA in subsection 4. "Graduate Student Organizations and Groups."

SHS – Student Health Services.

Student Health Services operates a student health clinic on campus, coordinates other aspects of student healthcare, and educates the student body on health and wellness issues. SHS sponsors a peer health education program, which has included peer counseling on sexually transmitted diseases, and counseling in conjunction with HIV antibody testing. Student Health Services sponsored the AIDS Task Force prior to the mid-1990's, and since has sponsored educational programming relating to HIV/AIDS, including World AIDS Day events and several mini-conferences or awareness observances, such as AIDS Awareness Week in 1991. (The San Diego AIDS Task Force, sponsored by the City of San Diego, was a different entity, active in the mid-1980's.)

8. Other Organizations and Entities.

AIDS Task Force.

See entry above for Student Health Services in subsection 8. "Campus Support Offices and Programs." See also 1992 Climate Report: 6-7. [Appendix]

The Center.

The Lesbian and Gay Men's Community Center, or more commonly referred to as simply, "The Center." Originally named the Gay Center, it was established in 1975 to serve the needs of the gay and lesbian community. The mission of the Lesbian and Gay Men's Community Center is to "develop, support and preserve the well-being of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered community in San Diego."⁴⁸

Common Ground.

A discussion group for students at UCSD of all sexual orientations, particularly to promote dialogue between heterosexually and homosexual-orientated individuals. The organization was begun in 1992 with the support of Psychological and Counseling Services, and became inactive sometime after the mid-1990's.⁴⁹

Another support / discussion group by the same name is or was sponsored by the San Diego Gay Men's and Lesbian Community Center in Hillcrest. Common Ground is also the name of the Cross-Cultural Center newsletter, which has been regularly published under that name from Fall 1997 on. Both were unrelated to the Common Ground group sponsored by P&CS.

GYA – Gay Youth Alliance.

A discussion and support group for gay youth moderated by gay youth, with an adult advisory. Its meetings have traditionally been held at The Center. While some UCSD have students participated in the Gay Youth Alliance, but in the late 1990's there has been little connection between campus efforts and the program.

See entry above for P&CS in subsection 8. "Campus Support Offices and Programs."

PFLAG – Parents, Friends, and Family of Lesbians and Gays.

National support and education organization with local chapter in San Diego. The membership of PFLAG, literally parents, family, and friends of LGBT people, fosters understanding and support, especially for youth. PFLAG sponsored activities with GIN in 1982 and 1983. The San Diego chapter president of PFLAG also spoke at the 6 March 2000 pre-election rally at the Price Center against Prop 21 and 22.

Queer Quorum.

Based at UCSD, this informal discussion group was active in 1998-1999. It possessed a multi-constituency membership, including many members of the greater San Diego community who are not affiliated with UCSD. Its core leadership consisted of queer-identified graduate students at UCSD.⁵⁰ Its activities included

⁴⁸ San Diego Sidewalk Website: <http://sandiego.sidewalk.com/detail/2101>

⁴⁹ 1992 Campus Climate Report. Spring 1992: 5-6. [Appendix]

⁵⁰ "Spring Study Groups: Queer Quorum." Groundworks Newsletter. Spring 1999. [Clippings 1998-99]

discussions and readings on a bi-monthly basis, and maintained a moderated listserv (queerquorum-1@ucsd.edu). Its leaders included Liberty Smith, Mary Gray, and Eric Peterson.

See entries above for GALL and LGBGA in subsection 4. "Graduate Student Organizations and Groups," and see entries above for CGS and Conferences, Colloquia, and Festivals on Academics, Letters, and Arts in subsection 6. "Academic Departments, Programs, and Conferences." See also "Index of Academic Materials."

9. Intercampus Organizations, Groups and Conferences.

Early Intercampus Conferences.

The following are listed in chronological order:

- Lesbian and Gay Student Leadership Conference. Held at UCLA in 1981, this conference was attended by students from several southern California colleges and universities, including UCSB, UCLA and UCSD. A primary concern was the adoption of non-discrimination policies by universities and colleges, particularly by the University of California, and inclusion on campus administrative committees on student affirmative action.⁵¹
- UCSD Lesbian and Gay Student Organization Conference. Held at UCSD in March 1982, this conference was attended by students from all UC Campuses, and several southern California colleges and universities. A primary focus was ending discrimination of homosexuals on college campuses. Speakers included the president of the GAU – National Gay Academic Union.⁵²
- SCRT: Southern California Round Table. Meetings were held at California State University Northridge on May 8, 1982, and at UCSD on April 29-30, 1983. Participants came from other UC campuses, other regional universities and colleges such as SDSU, and local community colleges.⁵³
- GAU Conference. The National Gay Academic Union held a conference at UCSD on Nov. 24-27, 1983.⁵⁴

Later conferences include the annual UCLGBA conference, and various academic conferences. See entry below for UCLGBTA, and see entry above for "Conferences, Colloquia, and Festivals on Academics, Arts and Letters" in subsection 7. "Academic Departments, Programs, and Conferences."

GIN – Gay Inter-college Network.

In 1982 and 1983, SDSU and UCSD students worked in collaborative efforts and events. GIN was recognized by the Lambda Pride organization for its participation in the 1983 San Diego Pride Parade.⁵⁵

See GIN flyers and commendation from Lambda Pride [General 1982-83].

GLSEN – Gay Lesbian Straight Education Network.

An alliance of students, educators, parents and allies, this national organization has a local chapter in San Diego. Founded in 1990 as a volunteer organization in Boston, "GLSEN strives to assure that each member of every school community is valued and respected, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity."⁵⁶

⁵¹ Ives, Peggy. "The Challenge of being gay at UCSD." UCSD Guardian. 7 Jan. 1982: 1+. [Clippings 1981-82]

⁵² "LAGO Newsletter." UCSD Guardian. 3 May 1982: 28. [Clippings 1981-82]

See March 1982 conference speaker schedule.

⁵³ "LAGO Newsletter." UCSD Guardian. 3 May 1982: 28. [Clippings 1981-82]

"LAGO Newsletter: The UCSD Lesbian and Gay Organization Quarterly." UCSD Guardian. 25 April 1983: 20. [Clippings 1982-83]

⁵⁴ "LAGO Calendar." Sappho Speaks. Fall 1983: 4. [Clippings 1984-85]

⁵⁵ "LAGO Newsletter." UCSD Guardian. 3 May 1982: 28. [Clippings 1981-82]

"LAGO Newsletter: The UCSD Lesbian and Gay Organization Quarterly." UCSD Guardian. 25 April 1983: 20. [Clippings 1982-83]

⁵⁶ GLSEN web site: <http://www.glsen.org/>

While historically focusing on primary and secondary educational institutions, GLSEN has welcomed the participation in some efforts of community members at local post-secondary institutions. GLSEN is a community ally and network with which campus groups at UCSD are beginning to work.

See flyers on youth lobbying [General 1998-99].

The Intercampus Forum.

Begun in 1992, this organization was a coalition of six San Diego area institutions – UCSD, San Diego State University (SDSU), City College, Mesa College, Palomar College, and the University of San Diego – that met to socialize, network, and fundraise.⁵⁷

PROGRESS.

A professional organization of employees and staff groups from many corporations and institutional employers, PROGRESS works toward workplace equity and respect for LGBTs. Several UCSD staff members have participated in PROGRESS conferences and activities throughout the 1990's, obtaining useful information on comparable policies and conditions, and contributing to the reputation of UCSD as a diversity-supportive employer. CACLGBTI sponsored a UCSD staff delegation to the PROGRESS conference for several years.

RSA – Rainbow Student Alliance.

Bringing together almost all LGBT/Queer university and college student organizations (and some high school student organizations) in the San Diego area, this intercampus, regional umbrella organization most closely approached the scope envisioned in prior local intercampus organizations. RSA formed in 1998 but became inactive by early-1999. Students from community colleges and SDSU were the primary participants in this organization, though students from the LGBTA at UCSD participated and the RSA listed the LGBTA as a participating campus.

RSA marched as a separate contingent in the 1998 San Diego Pride Parade. However, that year the LGBTA marched with a UCSD-wide contingent that included students, staff and faculty in Pride Parade rather than with RSA. Chancellor Robert C. Dynes was the UCSD VIP, in doing so was the first UC Chancellor to march in a Pride Parade. In the 1999 San Diego Pride Parade, there was no RSA contingent and students of the community colleges marched with the separate UCSD and SDSU contingents (Dr. Herbert York, first UCSD Chancellor and current Chair of the Diversity Council, was the UCSD VIP).

See Rainbow Student Alliance Newsletter. Aug.-Sept. 1998. [Clippings 1998-99]

UCLGIN – UC Lesbian and Gay Intercampus Network.

Formed at the GAU Conference at UCSD March 1982, this organization had as an important initial goal of persuading the University of California adopt a non-discrimination policy on sexual orientation.⁵⁸ Because of lobbying by UCLGIN and others to the campus and university-system administration, the UC Regents approved a “Policy on Nondiscrimination on Basis of Sexual Orientation” on 17 June 1983. The UCLGIN laid the foundation for what later became the UCLGBTA.

See UCLGBTA entry below; see also the “Policy on Nondiscrimination on Basis of Sexual Orientation” [General 1982-83].

UCLGBTA – UC Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Association.

The UC-wide organization for students, faculty, staff and other university affiliates. Its purpose, as given in its Constitution (originally ratified in 1991, and revised later):

⁵⁷ 1992 Campus Climate Report. Spring 1992: 13. [Appendix]

⁵⁸ Lewis, Russell. “UC Regents Pass Gay Non-Discrimination Policy.” Sappho Speaks. Fall 1983: 1.

UCLGBT exists for the purpose of supporting and promoting the interests of the University of California community with respect to its diverse sexual and/or gender orientations. Further, we exist to create a positive environment conducive to the well-being of the members of this community.⁵⁹

In April 1996, the Steering Committee of the then UCLGBA discussed including "Transgender" in its name, and soon after began to use "UCLGBT." ⁶⁰

The UCLGBT served as the main LGBT-specific advocacy body in the UC system, and has provided strategic leadership for campus-specific efforts, such as the establishment of Chancellor's Advisory Committees and LGBT Resource Centers at each UC campus, and domestic partnership recognition and benefits at the campus and system levels. Its annual UC-wide conference and assembly has become a regional LGBT/Queer collegiate gathering for students, staff, and faculty. A delegation of staff and students from UCSD usually attends the UCLGBT Conference.

See brochure (1993) [General 1993-94], and articles related to domestic partner benefits in various years; see also the personal paper collections of Sarah Archibald and John White [LGHSSD].

UCSA – University of California Student Association.

The University of California Student Association serves as a council of campus student governments and lobbying body for the student body of all campus in the UC system.

The UCSA also coordinated student lobbying of UCOP and the UC Regents in cooperation with the UCLGBT for both same-sex and opposite-sex domestic partner benefits for students, faculty, and staff. Discussions by UCSA with UCOP in regards to hate crimes, bias motivated incidents, and harassment, especially towards the development of effective UC policies to address these issues, resulted in a UCOP and UCSA-sponsored conference on such issues for administrators and student leaders from each UC campus held at UCSD on 24 April 2000. (The conference date and location was selected to coincide with the "Hate Free Campus Campaign Proclamation Event," coordinated by the UCSD Student Affirmative Action and Human Relations Program.)

The UCSA also sponsors an annual UCSA Students of Color Conference. The 11th annual conference at UC Santa Cruz on 25-27 Feb. 2000 included a "qoc" or queers of color caucus and workshop. A campus delegation from various ethnic student groups have usually attended the conference, this year including students from QPOC.

See entry below for USSA, and entry above for SAA&HRP in section 7. "Campus Support Offices and Programs." See also UCSA Students of Color Conference flyer (2000) [General 1999-2000].

USSA – United States Student Association.

The national umbrella organization of higher education student governments, the USSA has lobbied at the national level on various issues and further discussion of educational and student-related issues among student governments nation-wide.

In the Spring 2000 election at UCSD, the USSA placed a referendum on the ballot for a student fee to support its lobbying activities. Its agenda identified several issues of student safety, for which it would promote "passage of the 1999 Hate Crimes Act, passage of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and improved campus crime reporting."⁶¹ Materials developed by USSA also assisted the UCSA in its discussions with UCOP on hate incidents and harassment.

See UCSA entry above. See also USSA referendum flyer (Spring 2000) [General 1999-2000].

⁵⁹ UCLGBT Web Site: <http://www2.ucsc.edu/uclgbta/> (May 2000).

⁶⁰ UCLGBT Steering Committee. Minutes. University of California, Davis. 27 April 1996. [UCLGBT Web Site]

⁶¹ USSA election handbill. UCSD. Spring 2000. [General 1999-2000]